

H. Res. 34. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the special committee authorized by House Resolution 33; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 1096. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James Linzay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1097. A bill for the relief of Edgar Earbre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1098. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Andrew Ferdinand DeWitt, Jr., a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1099. A bill to provide for the reappointment to the retired list of officers of the Navy of Henry Eastin Russell, former commander, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 1100. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vera Suhrawardy and her two sons, Oleg-Jerry Calder and Gleb Zahid Suhrawardy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 1101. A bill for the relief of Anna Malone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1102. A bill for the relief of Rita Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1103. A bill for the relief of Miriam Barkle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1104. A bill for the relief of Emmet Wood and Viola Wood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 1105. A bill for the relief of Hazel L. Giles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 1106. A bill for the relief of King V. Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROOK:

H. R. 1107. A bill for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 1108. A bill for the relief of Lillie E. Morgan; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 1109. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Phena M. Anderson; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 1110. A bill for the relief of Ann Irene Feikema; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 1111. A bill for the relief of Tamara Boks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1112. A bill for the relief of the estate of James J. Barnett, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 1113. A bill for the relief of James A. Stapleton, Ruth Burk, and Mildred Ovren, copartners doing business under the name and style of Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 1114. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Pospischi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1115. A bill for the relief of Farmers Rural Telephone Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1116. A bill for the relief of Mexican Fibre & Twine Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1117. A bill for the relief of Angelina Gonzales y Soto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1118. A bill for the relief of Czeslaw Luniewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1119. A bill for the relief of Patrick James O'Connor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1120. A bill for the relief of Carl Eggers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 1121. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Adolphus M. Holman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1122. A bill for the relief of Nunzio Signorelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS of California:

H. R. 1123. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mayfield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1124. A bill for the relief of Lee Freddie Lambert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1125. A bill for the relief of Ellis C. Wagner and Barbara P. Wagner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1126. A bill for the relief of Lewis M. Burford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 1127. A bill for the relief of Sirkka Siiri Saarelainen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 1128. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ethel Bloom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1129. A bill for the relief of José Antonio Elias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1130. A bill for the relief of Hanna Mussbach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of James Fred Girdley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 1132. A bill for the relief of Mabel H. Slocum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1133. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Merle Leatherbury Pyle and Patricia M. Pyle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1134. A bill for the relief of Rex Daniels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1135. A bill for the relief of Henry A. Bowie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of June C. Dollar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1137. A bill for the relief of J. W. Greenwood, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1138. A bill for the relief of John G. Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITAKER:

H. R. 1139. A bill for the relief of Gertrude Hancock, administratrix of the estate of Arch F. Hancock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of 185 citizens of Walla Walla, Wash., asking the removal of rent controls in Walla Walla, Wash.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Francis Jean Reuter, Silver Spring, Md., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference

to his case against the Air Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. Also, petition of Joseph A. Durgin, secretary-treasurer, Alaska Moose Association, Juneau, Alaska, petitioning consideration of their resolution favoring immediate statehood for Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we acknowledge our imperfections and pray that we may be strong and falter not in the presence of temptation.

When the way is uncertain and confused, do Thou show forth the light of Thy wisdom. Without fear or hesitation may our devotion to the public good be without stint or reservation. Grant that the Christ spirit may be the ruling passion of our conduct, that the strong may help the weak, the wise the foolish, and the rich the poor, and that peace and good will may extend and bless our people everywhere. In our Saviour's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 28, he did, on Thursday, January 6, 1949, administer the oath of office to the Honorable A. L. BULWINKLE at Bethesda, Md.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 35) and ask for its immediate consideration. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, Whereas A. L. BULWINKLE, a Representative from the State of North Carolina, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

Resolved, That said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said A. L. BULWINKLE as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] desires to take the oath of office.

Mr. FREDERICK C. SMITH presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have some information about the program next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I do not know of any business to come up next week. Of course, we have to wait until the committee assignments on both sides are made in order to secure real organization of the House. That will be done as speedily as possible.

On Monday it is my intention to ask unanimous consent that the House adjourn over until the following Thursday. I might make a qualification in case something develops. I do not want to say that nothing will be done, because when I make a promise to the House, as the Members know, I keep the promise. I do not see anything that will interfere at this time with going over except possibly to receive a message. I do not expect any, nor do I know of any. Therefore, there will be no business next week, so far as I know.

I may say further that we are hopeful something may be worked out by both branches between now and the 20th in relation to the salary situation confronting the President and Vice President. Of course, none of us would permit any increase to go through without due consideration of our own Speaker. I do not believe that can be worked out next week, but, as I stated, it should be done on or before January 20. It is a matter to be worked out by the leadership of both parties.

There may be one or two minor matters noncontroversial in nature which could go through only by unanimous action on the part of the House, with the leadership of both parties in complete understanding. I know of nothing, but I do want that slight qualification to be noted in case anything should develop. With that statement, I repeat I know of no business next week.

Mr. HALLECK. I have had several inquiries about the matter of increase in salaries of the President and Vice President. I recognize, of course, that it might be reached for consideration next week. Perhaps it might be well to take it up next week and dispose of the matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot say now that it will, but I would like to have the Record show that qualification, that little flexibility, to meet any situation that may develop, because we all know that if anything does develop it has to be done by agreement of the leadership on both sides, with complete unity as to any action taken.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the majority leader a question in reference to the salaries of the executive officers. I am willing to pay as high salaries as anyone, commensurate with the duties which they perform. I want to see that done. But I wonder whether we ought to grant a \$50,000 expense bill, which will be worth more than \$100,000 to him. Let us give him \$100,000 additional, if necessary, but let him pay his taxes like everybody else and let him feel

the pinch of paying taxes so he knows what it means to the other people of this country. If you do that I will go along with you in raising his salary, but I want him to know that he has got to do likewise when he wants other people to pay taxes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the observation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is well to be considered by the gentleman himself. We have to consider the question outside of any individual who might occupy the White House. The President of the United States has tremendous expenses which arise as a result of being President. A great deal of this comes out of his salary. I do not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other American would want to have any President subjected to that situation.

Mr. RICH. Let us make his salary what it ought to be, but let him pay his taxes just the same as anybody else and let him feel the pinch of paying taxes.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have a \$2,500 expense account. We provided that exemption ourselves and I do not think the American people have condemned us for that. I am one who has made two speeches on the floor of the House to the effect that we should increase our salary to \$25,000 a year, and I repeat that now. That is my viewpoint, but I am only one of a few who probably would go that far. I respect the gentleman from Pennsylvania very much, as he knows, but let me say that I do not know now just what the bill will provide, but some action should be taken. I am not discussing the contents of the bill because I have no knowledge of its ultimate scope. But, in making my announcement to the House, and being frank at all times, I wanted sufficient reservation that if it can come up, it should be brought up as expeditiously as possible.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 36)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Economic Report and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D. C., January 7, 1949.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIRS: I am presenting herewith my Economic Report to the Congress, as required under the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this report, I have had the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers, Members of the Cabinet, and heads of the independent agencies.

Together with this report I am transmitting a report, the Annual Economic

Review, January 1949, prepared for me by the Council of Economic Advisers in accordance with section 4 (c) (2) of the Employment Act of 1946.

Respectfully,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in four instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a short article.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article by Sam Pettengill and an editorial appearing in the Bristol Courier.

Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter regarding the proposed Blairs Creek Dam on the Current River, Mo.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial appearing in the Chicago Sun-Times.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post entitled "Code for Investigators."

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a measure to provide national defense buildings for the use of the Reserve components of the National Military Establishment of the United States.

The armory construction program, by which States and communities have provided facilities for the National Guard, is well known to the public. Of less general public knowledge is the Naval Reserve armory program, under which the Federal Government provides training facilities for naval units.

These are insufficient to meet the needs for the expanded Reserve of the present day. It is not possible for the local communities to pay the cost of additional armory construction needed for guard and Army Reserve activities. There is an added weakness of costly inefficiency in the present program, in that it encourages the construction of armories for the different services side by side in the same town.

The National Guard has long since outgrown its historic function as a State force. Other Reserve units are entirely Federal in scope. In consequence, my bill proposes to relieve State and local communities of the expense of armory construction.

It is my belief that a common armory can be shared by all Reserve components in a community and by the recruiting officers of the various services. Generally, but one night's training is required of a Reserve unit each week. This will permit common use of the drill floor. Separate offices and supply rooms should be provided for the separate Reserve components. Use as a community center during other periods will increase its value and popularize Reserve activities.

The Reserve, under the American system, is the most practical and inexpensive way of providing a backlog of trained men for defense in the event of a national emergency. One of the greatest remaining drawbacks to a strong Reserve is the lack of armories for training and study. The cost of a program of armory construction as outlined here would total at least \$500,000,000, but armories are long lived, and their construction would be extended over a period of years.

I believe the construction of national defense buildings will constitute one of the greatest boons now possible for the Reserve components. The need for such buildings is now generally recognized and I believe the proposal will have the backing of the administration, the armed services and the Reserve organizations. It is my earnest hope that active consideration by the Congress can proceed at once.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. W. KERR SCOTT, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a great day in North Carolina. It was the occasion of the inauguration of

Hon. W. Kerr Scott as Governor. Previous to his election as Governor, Mr. Scott had served as North Carolina commissioner of agriculture for approximately 12 years. He brings to the office of governor a wealth of experience, honest convictions, and a courageous spirit.

Because of the significance of the content of his inaugural message, I am pleased to include as a part of my remarks the text of his inaugural message. It charts a program of outstanding and progressive services and policies for the people of North Carolina. In many respects it parallels the state of the Union message by President Truman.

I would label Governor Scott's message as one of the most ambitious and deserving programs ever launched in North Carolina, and it should not only have the support of every forward-looking citizen in North Carolina but might well become a pattern for the Nation. It is with a sense of pride I kindly invite my colleagues to study this message from a great Democratic Governor of a great Democratic State.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. W. KERR SCOTT, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the general assembly, and my friends from all over North Carolina, as I assume the duties of Governor today I am deeply conscious of the great responsibilities of the office. My campaigning dealt with definite proposals for the expansion and improvement of the public service. I take office with what I believe to be a clear mandate from the people to carry out the pledges I have given. I am deeply appreciative of the great honor this State has bestowed upon me, but I am even more acutely aware of the work ahead, and I dedicate myself with all the energies of my heart and mind to the discharge of the duties of the governorship.

You ladies and gentlemen of this general assembly have been elected by the people as their lawmakers. I have been elected their chief executive. Together we have a job to do. I cherish the opportunity to work with you. I want you to know that the resources of the Governor's office will always be at your disposal.

Our State stands now at a point where it must take counsel of courage rather than fear in plotting its advance.

We know we cannot chart the future with certainty. In business, and in government—which is the biggest business of all—it is necessary to plan 2, 4, and more years ahead. Budgets and all great public-service programs must be projected in order that what we do today will dovetail into what we do tomorrow.

Without claiming to be a prophet, I say here and now that I face the future with confidence. We are now in a period of readjustment. I see it as the leveling-off process expected since the end of the war—the normal change from a seller's to a buyer's market inevitable as production catches up with shortages. There is evidence that we have passed the peak of high prices, and in the months immediately ahead it would be surprising if the economic adjustment did not exact a toll in business casualty and individual unemployment. We would be foolish not to take this probability into consideration, but I think we would be equally foolish to magnify the consequences of what should prove to be a normal adjustment, due after years of almost uninterrupted upward movement.

We have returned the Government in Washington to control of the Democratic Party, under which we enjoyed our greatest

prosperity. President Truman and the Democratic Congress have a mandate from the people to safeguard our economy with proper supports and controls. I cannot see the possibility of depression such as we experienced under the last Republican administration. Our party has created safeguards. Bank depositors are insured against loss. Labor has more than trebled its average wage in this State, and workers are insured against total loss of income in case of temporary unemployment. Farmers have support prices to insure them against selling below cost of production. Reserve funds have been accumulated to maintain subsistence payments to large numbers of the aged and needy through the social-security program. Out of substantial profits in the last 8 years, business, by and large, has been able to set aside reserves against temporary reverses.

I repeat, I face the future with confidence. I face it, too, with the conviction that now is the time to build for a greater future by bringing our public services current with the needs of the times. In doing this we can set the stage for the greatest era of prosperity ever experienced by our people.

During the war and postwar years, when neither labor nor materials were available, I think our State leadership wisely husbanded tax resources. Our State is in sound fiscal position. But we cannot overlook the vital factor: In amassing a hoard of tax dollars we accumulated a vast backlog of urgent public service needs. We must conclude that we do not have a real surplus, but actually a deficit in public services. To go forward, we must wipe out this deficit.

To begin as rapidly as possible to fund this deficit of service to the people, and to do it as rapidly as the resources of the State will permit, I submit now a 15-point program to the members of this general assembly chosen by the people in our 100 counties to speak and act for them in charting the course of our State for the biennium ahead.

1. Roads: We have made great progress in road building in the last three decades. We now have more than 62,000 miles of roads, nearly 16,000 miles of them hard-surfaced, but a great part of our State still does not have all-weather transportation. In my opinion, the most inexcusable waste in our economy is the mud tax. I propose repealing the mud tax just as rapidly as it is possible to build and improve roads that will enable every school bus to operate every day in the year, and provide all-weather access to markets, places of employment, churches, and medical care.

The rounding out of our road system with a network of all-weather secondary mileage is essential to the economic as well as the cultural development of North Carolina. We are a State of thickly populated rural areas and small cities. Industry more and more is dependent upon rural and suburban labor. By improving the roads upon which this potential labor supply lives, we increase our attraction for new industry to locate here. In getting the worker to the factory, we have a service of importance almost equal to that of getting the child to school, and getting the farmer's product to market in good condition.

I am, of course, aware of the colossal nature of the task of building in 4 years a dependable school bus route system and service roads for the industry of farm and factory. It may require both an increase in the gasoline tax and borrowing money for repayment over a long period. I am giving the matter of financing this road-building program the most serious thought and I am seeking advice on it from the most competent sources I know.

The cooperation of all concerned is essential. I realize that I, as your Governor, can go no further toward achieving this objective than the general assembly and the people are willing to go along with me.

2. Education: The most valuable crop we raise in North Carolina is our children. We have so recognized this in the allocation of tax moneys on a steadily increasing scale. From 1900, when the great educational crusade began under Aycock, the State government has increased annual appropriations for public schools from \$100,000 to over \$63,000,000. In the last 5 years the amount has been quadrupled. For next year, our educational leaders are asking for \$35,000,000 more than the State is spending on its public schools this year, and in addition a program of school building which would cost \$150,000,000, spread over a period of years. The question is not whether we need to increase our expenditures for public schools, but how far we can afford to go—or not to go.

I regard a comprehensive educational program, properly implemented with road, health, and utilities programs, as the soundest insurance policy the State of North Carolina can underwrite for the protection of its future.

The general assembly of 1947 provided for a special commission to make a study of the entire public-school system. I commend the members of the commission and those who helped make this report possible, and I recommend it to this legislature as a chart to our educational future.

I urge the general assembly to take positive action toward improving and enlarging teacher personnel by increasing teacher pay. I favor a minimum salary for A-grade teachers of \$2,400 and increments to encourage better qualified teachers to remain in the service. I feel that this is imperative to make the teaching profession attractive to the kind of people needed in it. We may look, as a result of the Democratic victory in the Nation, for substantial Federal aid in paying for this—possibly as much as \$20,000,000 a year.

I recommend that the legislature give consideration to the establishment of a system of State aid to counties for the construction of school buildings. Any such program would require reconsideration of the State's present policy and the careful examination of the present division of the cost of public services as between ad valorem and other local taxes and the State's tax levies. We may not know, before the session of the general assembly adjourns, the extent to which Federal aid may be available for this purpose. If it is necessary, I would not hesitate to call a special session to deal with any proposals in connection with Federal aid.

I am not convinced that our system of higher education is either the best or the most economical system we can devise. We know there is a tremendous economic loss due to a number of factors such as poor preparation, poor discipline and the unfitness of many young men and women for the sort of college education we offer them. We need only to look at the high fatality rate in the first- and second-year classes in our State supported colleges to appreciate the fact that something is wrong with the system and that something needs to be done about it. The answer may be that we need to develop a system of junior colleges as a part of the greater university. I therefore recommend that the general assembly provide for a careful survey of our system of higher education in order that recommendation may be made to the next general assembly with respect to the advisability of establishing a system of junior colleges with facilities for affording vocational education.

3. Health: The importance of improving our general health program was brought sharply under the public spotlight by distressing disclosures in the selective-service physical examinations. Two administrations have grappled with this problem realistically, and the result of studies of two able commissions has been approved by the

people's representatives in the last legislature. We have made progress toward placing this over-all plan into effect, and we should continue to implement it as rapidly as our resources will permit. I would guard only against any phase of this health program being overemphasized at the expense of another. Headway is now being made on the 4-year medical school and teaching hospital at the State university. This is an integral part of the program, but it cannot fulfill its mission without correlated development of rural hospitals and clinics. The encouragement of country practice for the doctor and nurse is dependent upon the availability of such modern health service stations. It is my earnest belief that this part should take precedence, if for financial reasons we are unable to carry the entire program forward at this time.

There is, also, no question as to the need of a dental school, and the proposal to build one deserves serious consideration.

Our hospitals for the mentally sick must be made adequate physically and staffed with properly trained personnel. At no time, save perhaps overnight, should a jail be the waiting room for patients requiring mental treatment.

In increasing provisions for treatment of the sick, we must not overlook the part of the medical program devoted to the prevention of sickness as carried on by the State board of health.

We are lagging in providing facilities for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. Farmers long ago stamped out tuberculosis among cattle. I think it is high time we showed more progress toward eradicating it in the human family.

4. Welfare: We are not current with need in our humanitarian services. The Board of Public Welfare has submitted proposals for increasing aid to the aged and indigent. These proposals affect the physical and moral health of our people. Our old-age benefits should be adjusted in line with living costs and our relief standard generally should be brought up at least to the national average. Vigilance against fraud should be increased and local communities should be encouraged to shoulder greater responsibility toward caring for those unable to care for themselves.

Great work is being done for the blind through the State blind commission and a special project of one of our largest civic clubs. This public service is to be commended in the highest terms, and might well serve as an example for other organizations of this nature.

I am concerned about the frequency of serious crimes of violence. It disturbs me to hear that a large part of the large flow of convicts into our prison system consists of ex-service men of the late war. If we are to obtain social improvement through our courts of justice, our prisons must be more than merely places for detention. There must be greater emphasis upon returning prisoners to useful places in society, and to this end we should look critically at our system of prison administration and parole and probation.

5. Natural resources: In our department of agriculture, the experiment and extension services of our agricultural colleges, and the department of conservation and development, we have the facilities for promoting the broadened economic base that is vital to our continued progress. We face challenging opportunity to improve land usage. Forestry may be restored as a major industry. Commercial fishing may be expanded, and we have untold mineral wealth awaiting development. Here, especially, I mention our ports and harbors. These are of vital concern to the entire State—not merely areas adjacent to them.

6. Public utilities: A large number of our people are being penalized by not having electric power and telephone service. Our

industry has been retarded by inequitable power and transportation rates.

Electric power is the cheapest labor the farmer, as well as the manufacturer, can hire. Yet there are still around 100,000 farms in North Carolina that do not have electricity, and there are sections in which industry is being throttled because it cannot get electric power on terms that will enable it to compete with similar industries elsewhere. I want to see these service deficits wiped out during my administration.

The telephone ranks at the top of modern conveniences. Yet the surface has barely been scratched in making the instrument available to all the people. This service deficit is not only retarding rural development but constricting our whole economic and social progress by encouraging movement of our people into already congested areas. Telephone service is a natural corollary to all-weather roads and electrification. It is essential to bringing about the better health services, marketing facilities, and broadening the scope of our labor supply which industry must have.

Our utilities are privately owned and they should be permitted a reasonable return upon their investment, but to justify their monopolistic franchises granted them by the people of the State, they must also provide the service to which the people are entitled.

In the field of regulating public utilities we must have fair and aggressive administration of fair laws designed to protect the public interest as well as the interests of investors in public utilities. Our laws regulating utilities are, in some respects, cumbersome, out of date, and inadequate to meet modern conditions. Our State utilities commission needs to be reorganized and supplied with the services of experts so that it can act promptly and effectively in the public interest.

I mention specifically here the urgency of eliminating freight-rate discriminations against our industry and agriculture.

7. Democratic representation: I have stressed the importance of broadening our economic base. I lay equal stress upon broader representation on the boards and commissions which serve the public interest. I consider such broadened representation a mandate of last year's election.

You will have before you for your consideration the report of the commission set up by the preceding legislature to study our present system of State examining boards. I find widespread belief that this business has been carried beyond the bounds of public welfare. We should go slow in creating new boards and scrutinize every such board already in existence where there is the slightest indication that it is serving special privilege and restriction of opportunity.

8. Referendum: The people have the right to express themselves on any important issue affecting their well-being. Our constitution stipulates that: "Elections should be frequent. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held." I urge this legislature to present the alcoholic-beverage question fairly to the people in a State-wide referendum without delay. A gag rule, or any rule, which stifles democratic processes of free and open debate and discussion is contrary to the spirit of our people.

9. Elections: Our election laws are in some respects archaic. They are generally not conducive to bringing out the participation of the people in government. This is the keystone of democracy. I consider it a disgrace that barely one-third of the people eligible to vote in our State took part in the November election. We have permitted our processes of voting to lag behind the times, and I advocate modernization of our election machinery to the end that people will be encouraged in exercising their rights of citizenship. It is my opinion that the time has

come for us to seriously consider the use of mechanical devices for the deposit and counting of ballots in all our elections.

10. Veterans: The more than 350,000 men and women who were in the armed services are now for the most part back in civil life. A great number are in positions of leadership in the State and its various localities. These men and women merit every consideration the State can show them in gratitude for their sacrifice, but I am convinced that the majority of veterans do not desire to be set apart as a special class. A great many of them have told me that, and also that the best bonus their State can grant them is better government and improved public services that will bring about better living conditions and open greater avenues of opportunity. That also is my belief.

11. Labor: No State has enjoyed better relations between labor and management than ours. We have a definite responsibility for continuing and improving these good relations. I have observed with deep satisfaction the increase in the last 10 years of the average weekly wage in industry from \$16 to \$41. Private business as well as public funds have felt the enriching effect of these enlarged pay rolls. We cannot have a well-balanced economy without wide distribution of buying power. A fair return for labor, whether it be in factory or on the farm, is essential to that condition.

Two years ago the general assembly enacted the so-called anti-closed-shop law. This was done at a time when labor's demands at the national level were influencing lawmakers all over the Nation to pass restraining legislation. I feel that the passage of time has convinced those willing to look upon both sides of this question that this law was harsh, and I recommend revision of this and other State labor laws to bring them in line with legislation adopted by the National Congress. I specifically recommend wage-hour legislation to remove discrimination as between business engaged in interstate commerce and business engaged solely in business within the State.

I also favor increasing unemployment benefits to a level in keeping with advanced living costs. I am informed that we can do this and at the same time lower the tax levied on business for this purpose.

12. Business and industry: The rapidly advancing industrialization of our State is responsible in large measure for our unprecedented prosperity in recent years. Our goal should be an economy soundly diversified between agriculture and industry. We can increase our attraction to industry by broadening our supply of competent labor through better training in our schools and better accessibility and communications, so that labor can be drawn from extended areas and not be confined to urban limits. Tax structures are important, and we should guard against our taxes on industry getting out of line with those of competing States, but even more important than the tax consideration is the supply of labor and natural resources. We have both awaiting development. This will become increasingly important as the dispersion of industry is accelerated by the atomic age.

I am opposed to any legislation unduly favoring or discriminating against any form of legitimate business enterprise.

Business in the last decade has built up a great bulwark against repetition of the panic of the early thirties by its contributions to the unemployment-compensation fund. There are now more than \$150,000,000 in this fund and about 1,000,000 workers are covered in North Carolina. Payments from this fund are not large enough to encourage idleness, but they serve to tide workers, and the businesses dependent upon industrial pay rolls, over periods of temporary inactivity without danger of economic paralysis. This danger was ever-present before the establishment of the social-security plan.

In view of the large reserves accumulated in the unemployment fund, I feel that business should be given all the relief possible in reduction of this assessment, and recommend serious consideration of the proposal to this end made by the employment security advisory commission. As I have already mentioned, I am informed that this reduction can be made and at the same time unemployment benefits can be increased more in line with present living costs.

13. Personnel: The State cannot render services commensurate with the needs of its people, nor in fair exchange for the tax moneys it collects, without able and adequate personnel. This is true in every branch and division of our Government. To attract and retain personnel capable of rendering the services to which the taxpayers are entitled, compensation for public service must be reasonably commensurate with salaries and wages prevailing in competitive enterprise, both public and private. Our salary and wage scales do not at this time reflect such a condition. We should now raise these scales with a view to compensating for increased living costs with an equitable retroactive adjustment.

The State has lagged behind industry in personnel management, and should remedy this condition immediately. To this end I recommend removal of the duties of personnel administration from the office of the assistant director of the budget to a new personnel division under the direction of a specialist in this field. This office should proceed without delay to survey the whole field of State employment and to make revisions and adjustments that are needed as rapidly as possible. This office, too, must always be open to any State employee for hearing and investigation of any complaint regarding terms or conditions of employment by the State.

14. Local government: Cities and counties are reporting budgetary difficulties as expenses increase without commensurate increase of their revenues. There is a growing tendency to appeal to the State government for aid. At the same time, criticism arises in some quarters against the concentration of political power at the State capital. During the campaign there was a confusing mingling of the two ideas—that the central State should take on more financial responsibility for local government, and that it should restore to local government some of its powers.

This discussion, spurred on primarily by the municipalities, strongly suggests that the time has come for very careful study of the whole framework of North Carolina's government. The record of the concentration of power and financial responsibility at Raleigh shows little evidence in support of the theory that the State government sought to take on new power for the sake of exercise of the power itself. Usually, fiscal circumstances led to willing surrender of authority to the State by local governments as they struggled with problems such as roads and schools.

In the course of this political evolution, the areas of taxation occupied by the State, as compared with those areas left to local government, have been clearly defined in some instances. In other instances they have been loosely indicated with some overlapping. The State gave up ad valorem taxation of real property and restricted local government in certain other areas. The time is near, if not immediately at hand, when we must make a critical survey of our situation with a view to determining more definitely and expertly how the costs of government should be divided. This thinking leads inevitably to consideration of the haphazard, uneven valuation of property in the counties and cities for ad valorem levies.

The mercurial character of the State's tax levies, as well as the mounting costs of State services under the present constitutional and

statutory responsibilities demand that we deliberate with great care all proposals to load the central State with large new obligations at the instance of local government. I say this while recognizing, with sympathy and understanding, that local government is entitled to the best we can do in equity and fairness to afford relief.

I have suggested the surrender by the State of a limited portion of the tax field wherein revenue now is derived from business licenses without State supervision or service of the business so licensed. By release of this revenue source to local government under statutory limitation, substantial local government aid could be provided. I am recommending, also, that the road-maintenance funds allocated to city streets be doubled.

Knowing that greater demands will be made upon the legislature for aid of local government, including the demand that the State help with the construction of needed school buildings, I trust that the general assembly will confide to a special committee or a subcommittee the duty to make a prompt study of this pressing problem. I hope that this will be done early in the session, in order that all legislative proposals for new aid to local government may be scrutinized and acted upon with an eye not only to immediate needs, but also to long-range policy.

15. Federal cooperation: We are now receiving millions of dollars each year from the Federal Government in our road, school, health, and other programs. This aid may be increased. We should take full advantage of it. We have the campaign pledge of the Democratic Party that such Federal aid will be extended without interference with State administration in accordance with custom.

Some of these proposals I have outlined involve a substantial increase in spending, but the people understood that when they encouraged me in my campaign. I have not and do not now minimize the cost of the major items in this go-forward program.

We know from experience that these things cannot be had cheaply. We know from experience, too, that social progress cannot far outrun material progress.

Our tax income is now at the highest place in our history, but we have little assurance that our revenues will continue to climb as they have climbed in recent years. Our sales, income, and utility taxes are extremely sensitive to economic conditions. They mount rapidly in good times. They could drop rapidly in adverse times. We must bear that in mind as we match our spending against revenue.

There are certain injustices in our present general tax schedule. I have pledged my support to their removal. These include abandonment of the present sales tax on meals served in public eating places in order to place such meals on tax equality with those served at home. This would complete the movement begun several years ago of taking the sales tax off all food. I also advocate the equalization of the sales tax upon farm machinery and industrial machinery. These recommendations would entail some loss of revenue. To keep our budget in balance, and it is imperative that we do so, we are faced with the need to obtain good value for our tax dollars in every case.

This will mean, aside from improving administrative efficiency wherever possible, the winnowing of services merely desirable from those urgently necessary.

The program of permanent improvements authorized by the general assembly of 1947 has scarcely been started because of the constantly increasing building costs. It is manifest that this program should be completed and the additional funds necessary should be provided. With respect to further permanent improvements at our various State institutions, it is necessary that the need be evaluated realistically and in relation to other needs. It is my belief that money we invest

in better roads and in better schools and in better health facilities will go further and faster, in the immediate future, toward creating new taxable wealth and in social well-being essential to the progress our people desire. I have, therefore, placed roads, schools, and health first.

A go-forward program calls first for long-range planning.

Every farmer will not get his all-weather road as soon as he would like it, and every community will not get a modern hospital this year. New and needed school buildings will not spring up everywhere immediately, and new factories will not rise in every community.

We are a great State, and a large State. We have over 3,500,000 people and nearly 32,000,000 acres of land and inland waters. We are inclined to judge a program by what is transpiring at our doorstep. Some will see the things I am advocating materialize sooner than others. Some must inevitably wonder at the slowness of their government to get to them.

But this I pledge: With the cooperation of the legislature, the things I have promised will be done in an orderly manner and as rapidly as our resources will permit. We will make North Carolina, in the 4 years ahead, a better place in which to live, in which to invest, and in which to play after the work is done.

To do this we must bring our over-all efficiency current with the times. Governments can no more maintain a competitive position with methods of a decade ago than can industry. Where I see our government in a rut I shall do everything in my power to get it out. If this means reorganization or even abolition of time-honored practices, I shall not hesitate to recommend such changes as appear in the public interest.

Nor shall I hesitate to slash red tape or push aside tradition if it is necessary to eliminate bottlenecks.

Government should never be remote. The people are entitled to know what is going on. It is my purpose to go on the radio from time to time and make first-hand reports of my stewardship. I shall also make information about our Government available as fully and completely as possible through the reporters of press and radio. Secrecy has no place in a people's government.

I come into office with no skeletons in my closet, and I shall strive zealously to see that none creep into the State's closets while I am Governor.

The door to the Governor's office will continue to be open during my administration.

I am most acutely aware of the fact that both the office of the Governor in the capitol and the executive mansion, and all the institutions and departments of government belong to you—the people—not to me whom you have designated as tenant in the office of Governor for the next 4 years.

In conclusion, I would not be speaking with candor if I did not say in no uncertain terms that I am proud of the progress made by our State under the guidance of a long line of distinguished men who have served as governor during the past 50 years.

I have had the opportunity of serving the State in the administration of our last four Governors—Ehringhaus, Hoey, Broughton, and Cherry. I cherish the opportunity to carry on the high tradition of public service established by my predecessors. I know that you ladies and gentlemen of this general assembly also succeed a long line of patriotic citizens who have served the State faithfully as members of the legislatures which have been the authors of the State's charter of progress. The record of our predecessors is a challenge to us to work shoulder to shoulder in the interest of all our people.

Let's go forward.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, on the first legislative day following the receipt of the budget, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative business of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one a speech delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Brown and in the other an address delivered by General Kenney.

Mr. JACOBS (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Norbert O'Leary which appeared in the Daily Telegram of Garden City, Kans.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a very fine article appearing in the Boston Herald of November 28 with regard to our distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. BLOOM).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of correcting an honest but erroneous impression that many newspapers, and particularly editorial writers, throughout the country seem to have, and that even some of our own Members did have, with regard to the meaning and effect of the amendment liberalizing the rules that the House adopted last Monday.

I have read a number of editorials, and all that I have read are favorable to this change in the rules, but most of them indicate that they feel the Speaker has the power to recognize or not to recognize when the chairman of a committee, on the day on which it is in order to call

up motions to discharge committees, rises to call up a rule that has been in the Committee on Rules for 21 days or more or that has been reported adversely by that committee. That is an honest but incorrect impression.

The amendment liberalizing the rules makes it mandatory that the Speaker recognize the chairman of a committee under such circumstances. The language of the amendment is, "and the Speaker shall recognize the Member seeking recognition for that purpose as a question of the highest privilege."

Therefore, recognition under these circumstances is not a question of discretion with the Speaker.

May I say that the Speaker and I did not consider that proposition even for a minute. We would not consider that as a liberalizing amendment.

The two plans under consideration were the Eberharter plan and the proposal that a smaller number of signatures be required on a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from further consideration of a rule providing for the consideration of a public bill reported out of a committee.

But the agreement was to recognize the chairman of a committee. Where there has been a noncompliance by the Committee on Rules with the rule as amended, the chairman of the committee, as a matter of right, can rise and be recognized. My purpose now is to correct that honest but erroneous impression.

The newspapers of the country and the editorial writers and others who are interested will know that this is really an effective liberalizing amendment.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I yield to my friend.

Mr. HALLECK. In order to add to the clarification of the situation, would it be in order to say that under this new arrangement any measure that is reported out by a legislative committee and which then goes to the Committee on Rules may be called up on the floor of the House even against the majority sentiment of the Committee on Rules or the sentiment of the leadership itself?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the gentleman is referring to any public measure.

Mr. HALLECK. Yes; I am referring to any public measure.

Mr. McCORMACK. In reply to the gentleman's statement, the answer is "Yes." The rule applies both ways. The rule applies to a situation where any public bill has been reported out of the standing committee and a rule has been applied for and the Committee on Rules fails to act within 21 days or should report adversely, which, of course, is a rare occurrence, but that language had to be included in order to cover that possibility. Then on any discharge petition day the chairman of a standing committee could rise and call that rule up just as any member of the Committee on Rules can now do after a rule has been reported out for more than 7 days. That is part of the rules, and we are simply

extending the same privilege or, rather, the same right—not a privilege—to the chairman of a standing committee where the Committee on Rules fails to act in 21 days, just as any member of the Committee on Rules now has that right when a rule is reported out and has not been programed for the consideration of the House by the majority leader within 7 days.

Of course, as my friend knows, in practical operation the chairman of a committee would come to me as majority leader and ask me to program it, just as members of the Committee on Rules would come to me if they desired that a bill should be called up after the expiration of 7 days. I am sure that Members have come to my distinguished friend during the time that he was majority leader, in similar situations. I am sure they would come to the leadership to see about programing any proposed legislation before exercising the high privilege that is now theirs under the rules as amended.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I sincerely hope for the sake of the Treasury of the United States, in view of the wish expressed by the President of the United States that we achieve a balanced budget and have a surplus to pay on the national debt, that the prophecy of the gentleman from Massachusetts as to what will transpire will prove to be correct, because under the gentleman's explanation as to the effect of this rule the legislative committee is in complete control of the situation and may bring any measure to the floor of the House without regard to the wishes of the leadership or of the Committee on Rules. As a matter of fact, committees often direct and require their chairman to press for passage of bills he does not favor personally. May I say further to the gentleman that in my service in the House of Representatives under the leadership of the able gentleman from Massachusetts and preceding leaders of Democratic Congresses, and at one time in my capacity as leader of the majority in the House, I know that bills aggregating billions and billions of dollars which would have completely bankrupted the country have not come to the floor of the House because it was decided by the responsible leaders that they should not come to the floor for consideration. I realize the great wish of so many people to liberalize the rules of the House and to bring everything to the floor of the House. But the gentleman knows as well as I do that many of those very bills will get practically a unanimous vote if they come to the floor.

May I say again, hoping that we do not run headlong into bankruptcy, that the gentleman and his colleagues in the leadership will be able to control the situation indirectly, having completely destroyed the power of the Rules Committee in respect to bills coming to the floor.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has been proceeding upon and reacting to fear for 16 years. It is very evident that

the gentleman is still proceeding upon fear. This is a rule effectively liberalizing the rules of the House, and I compliment the 49 Republicans who joined with the Democrats in that action. I was very sorry to see the Republican leadership make a test of this on the first day. They have to take the responsibility for the test on liberalizing the rule, where we will be able to carry out the will of the House and not be frustrated by six men who may be assigned to the Rules Committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

34. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the Annual Report of the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, covering operations for the fiscal year 1948; to the Committee on Agriculture.

35. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of the Congress, a repeal of a proviso contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1949 (H. Doc. No. 35); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

36. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the Comptroller General of the United States on the results of a study of restrictions on the expenditure of appropriated funds; to the Committee on Appropriations.

37. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the presentation by the United States of a statue of Gen. George Washington to the people of Uruguay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

38. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Federal Communications Commission, for the fiscal year 1948; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

39. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 8, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Monongahela River and West Fork River, W. Va., with a view to providing navigation improvements from lock and dam No. 15 on the Monongahela River to Clarksburg on the West Fork River, authorized by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 28, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

40. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 11, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Fishing Creek, Cumberland County, N. J., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

41. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 10, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Charlotte Harbor, Fla., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on March 21, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

42. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the Thirty-second Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, in compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 1140. A bill to protect and conserve the salmon fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 1141. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Rehoboth-Assateague National Seashore in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. R. 1142. A bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOLDEN:

H. R. 1143. A bill to repeal the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, commonly known as the Taft-Hartley law, and which is Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, chapter 120, first session; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1144. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 1145. A bill to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the Eighty-third and Final National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., August 28 to September 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1146. A bill to exempt certain fraternal societies operating under the lodge system from the tax imposed on billiard and pool tables; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 1147. A bill providing for the incorporation of the United American Veterans and Auxiliary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 1148. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 1149. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Vinton, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 1150. A bill to restore cash allowances to retired enlisted persons of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in lieu of allowances in kind heretofore authorized under the provisions of the act of 1885 establishing military retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1151. A bill to amend the act establishing grades of certain retired noncommissioned officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1152. A bill to provide retirement and retired pay for enlisted men of the Army at the highest grade they held in World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H. R. 1153. A bill to amend the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1154. A bill to provide authorization for additional funds for the extension and improvement of post-office facilities at Los Angeles, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 1155. A bill to amend section 77 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to create a Swainsboro division in the southern district of Georgia, with terms of the court to be held at Swainsboro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1156. A bill for the relief of Evans County, Ga.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 1157. A bill to amend paragraph VIII of the Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended by Public Law 439, Seventy-eighth Congress, which defines line of duty and misconduct for pension and compensation purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 1158. A bill to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the city of Marfa, Tex., of certain lands formerly owned by that city; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. R. 1159. A bill relating to the disposition of war housing acquired or constructed by the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 1160. A bill to provide national defense buildings for the Reserve components of the National Military Establishment of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 1161. A bill to provide for the conversion of national banking associations into and their merger or consolidation with State banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WALSH:

H. R. 1162. A bill to authorize the establishment of an additional coinage mint of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. J. Res. 75. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suit in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAVENPORT:

H. Res. 36. Resolution to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Res. 37. Resolution to amend rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to committee reports on bills and joint resolutions authorizing new programs of grants-in-aid; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 38. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action"; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 1163. A bill for the relief of Paul D. Wells; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COX:

H. R. 1164. A bill for the relief of the estate of H. M. McCorvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 1165. A bill for the relief of Arnett Wells Leslie, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1166. A bill for the relief of W. A. Chisholm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1167. A bill for the relief of W. A. Chisholm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIND:

H. R. 1168. A bill for the relief of Walter H. Boring; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1169. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marion T. Schwartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1170. A bill for the relief of Mrs. John Kaudy (formerly Stella Cappel); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 1171. A bill for the relief of the Reese & Argust Wrecking Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1172. A bill for the relief of Jack W. Darby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1173. A bill for the relief of Florence Bryant Peters and E. B. Peters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOWE:

H. R. 1174. A bill for the relief of Harold H. Naylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1175. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Corrina Arena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 1176. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1949

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, since we cannot always do what we like, grant that we may like what we must do, knowing that truth will one day be vindicated and right in the end must prevail.

Bless thy servants this day and keep them all in Thy peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the

Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 6, 1949, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the business of the morning hour is begun, I understand that the minority are ready with the report of their assignments to committees, and, inasmuch as it is privileged, I ask that this routine matter be immediately attended to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I may say to the majority leader that the minority are ready to present their committee assignments, and I am perfectly agreeable that they be taken up at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that the lists be sent to the desk and read by the clerk.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk the minority list of committee assignments, and join in the request of the majority leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. I present the list of the majority committee assignments, which I send to the desk, and ask that both lists be read according to the alphabetical order of the committees, and that both majority and minority members be assigned as set forth in the lists.

Mr. WHERRY. In behalf of the minority I have already sent to the desk the minority list of committee assignments, and I join the majority leader in the request he has made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read the lists.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On Agriculture and Forestry: Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman; Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois; Clyde R. Hoey, of North Carolina; Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina; Spessard L. Holland, of Florida; Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico; George D. Aiken, of Vermont; Milton R. Young, of North Dakota; Edward J. Thye, of Minnesota; James P. Kem, of Missouri; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa.

On Appropriations: Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, chairman; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; Richard B. Russell, of Georgia; Pat McCarran, of Nevada; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico; Burnet R. Maybank, of South Carolina; Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Lister Hill, of Alabama; Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia; John L. McClellan, of Arkansas; A. Willis Robertson, of Virginia; Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Chan Gurney, of South Dakota; Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; Homer Ferguson, of Michigan; Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska; Guy Cordon, of Oregon; Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Milton R. Young, of North Dakota.

On Armed Services: Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, chairman; Richard B. Russell, of Georgia; Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Virgil Chapman, of Kentucky; Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas; Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee; Lester C. Hunt, of Wyoming; Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; Chan Gurney, of South Dakota;